SI. No.	State	Pvt. Sector	Public Sector	Coop. Sector	Total
During the Year 1994-95 (As on 30.6.95)			—		
1.	Uttar Pradesh				3
2.	Haryana	3		1	1
3.	Maharashtra			4	4
4.	Tamil Nadu	1			1
	Total	4	—		9
	Grand Total	46	28	5 89	163

Development of Rural Areas in Gujarat

1384. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new programmes for the development of rural areas in the country, particularly in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of the blocks in Gujarat State have been identified under the programme;

(c) the details of the works proposed to be taken up by Government under the programmes; an,d

(d) the amount allocated for the programmes in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) to (c) No new programmes have been introduced by the Government in the current year for the development *of* rural areas in the country, including the State of Gujarat. However, the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes of proverty alleviation are as follows:

1. Integrated . Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).
3. I-JRY
4. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).

They are being implemented in the whole country^. includiiJg the State of Gujarat.

(d) The allocation for these Centrally Soonsored Schemes for the State of Gujarat in the year 1995-96 is:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	IRDP	3059.22
2.	JRY	11532.18
3.	I-JRY	1938.75
4.	EAS	As the scheme is demand-driven, funds are released on the basis of utilisation of rescurces available. Rs. 3930 lakhs have been released as 1st instalment to the State for implementing EAS.

Migration of Labourers from Bihar

1385. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale migration of labour Force

from Bihar to the States like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons" therefor;

(c) the approximate number of labour migrates from Bihar in these States; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent the migration of the workers and there details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The The Government are aware that workers migrate from Bihar to the States like Punjab, Haryana & Delhi etc. for seeking temporary employment in seasonal activities like harvesting, rice shelling and work in brick-kilns and also in factories and construction work. Migration is also for better prospects and higher wages.

(c) As per information received from the State Government of Bihar, the number of labourers migrating to other States through contractors from 29 districts of Bihar upto Ma^, 1994 was 9,524. According to the State Government of Punjab, the number of workers from other States coming directly to Punjab without going through any contractor is roughly estimated to be about 3.5 lakhs.

(d) The Government are implementing several poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes designed for acquiring income generating assets and for generating additional gainful employment for those below the poverty line. The outlay on these programmes has been substantially stepped up during the VHIth Plan. It is, however, not considered administratively and legally feasible or economically desirable tp. prevent labour from migrating from one area to another for higher wages/better economic prospects.

Poor Quality rice/sugar suppled to FPS in Orissa

1386. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, . CONSUMER AFFARIS* AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice and sugar supplied to the Fair Price Shops in Orissa and several States are of very poor quality;

(b) if so, the reason iherefor;

(c) whether these are imported items; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the availaibility of good quality sugar and rice to the Fair Price Shops?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHIR . BUTA SINGH): (a) and (d) Central Government makes bulk allocaiton of key essential commodities for the Public Distribution System (PDS) including rice and sugar to all States and Union Territories (UTs). All operational aspects of distribution of commodities to the consumers under the PDS are matters under the administrative, jurisdiction of the State Governments/UT Administrations Central Government issues stocks of rice and wheat conforming to prescribed quality standards. Levy sugar is lifted from the sugar mills either by the States/UTs and their nominees or by the Food Corporation of India (FCI). StatesLITs are allowed to inspect all stocks before accepting the same and have the right to reject stocks not conforming to prescribed quality standards. In an operation of vast magnitude such as the PDS where millions of tonnes of rice, wheat and sugar are distributed every year through the network of more than 4.25 lakh fair price shops (FPSs) some shortcomings here and there can not be ruled out altogether. State GovernmentsLFT Administrations have the authority under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to take action against persons indulging in malpractices in the distribution of commodities under the PDS. Central Government has advised States4JTs to set up Vigilance Committees of consumers^at the Fair Price Shop level to ensure people's participation in the